

Weekly North Carolina Standard

Vol. XXIII. No. 49.

RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1857.

Whole Number 1205.

North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK L. WILSON, Associate Editor.

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TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY.—Four Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS.

AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Bank Suspensions and Failures.

The main topic of public and private talk at present, is the demand for money and the bank suspensions and failures in the Northern cities. Confidence is impaired, and business men are pressed and distressed. Money—that is, gold and silver—is worth in some quarters from five to eight per cent. Exchange on the North can hardly be obtained at any price. Our banks are nearly if not quite out of it; and they must, therefore, meet the run which will be made upon them with gold and silver.

Twenty years ago the country passed through a financial crisis more trying, perhaps, than any it had before experienced. The panic and the bankruptcies of 1837 were owing to overtrading of all kinds, to speculations in the public lands, and to an inflated paper currency. Property of all descriptions had gone up then, as now, to prices greatly beyond its intrinsic value. The country was in debt beyond its ability to pay. The pressure came—money again assumed its real value—fictitious paper money fortunes vanished; and the people generally and all departments of business were injuriously affected by the change, or rather by the return to the old and solid condition of things.

Ten years ago one dollar was worth as much as two dollars now—that is, it commanded as much property as two will command now. If it be true that the country has doubled in value since 1846, then this vast increase in paper money may be considered well founded, and there is no great danger of decline, of pressure, and bankruptcy; but who will assume for a moment that this is so?

Unfortunately, the banks of this State have always been restricted in their operations by the want of a sufficient specie basis. Two thirds of our products—certainly one half, including nearly all our cotton and tobacco, have been exported either coastwise or to foreign countries by the States of Virginia and South-Carolina; and the banks of these States have consequently realized the exchange for these products. They have banked upon this exchange, furnishing portions of our State with a currency, thus crippling and confining our own banking institutions and rendering them less able at a crisis like the present to extend aid to our business men.

During the pressure and bankruptcy of 1837 the Virginia banks, following those North, suspended specie payments, and our banks followed them, also suspending; but the banks of South-Carolina remained firm, paying promptly all demands upon them in gold and silver or in Northern exchange.

The present pressure is not the result of poverty, but of overtrading and abuse of the credit system. The country is really rich in gold and silver, and in the staples which always bring money. What is needed is confidence and cheerfulness among business men. Our banks, we trust, will do all they can to break the force of the pressure which is now reaching us from the North. The brokers will run upon them, as a matter of course, but we hope our own citizens will not. With a few exceptions, we can do as well now as heretofore with bank notes, provided they are current; and it can be of no substantial benefit to us to demand and obtain the specie, while such a course will assuredly add to the embarrassments of our banking institutions, and thus increase the public distress. If the Virginia banks should suspend, it is thought that ours will be compelled to follow. We take it for granted that, if at all possible, they will not suspend specie payments. But it does not by any means follow that because a bank suspends specie payments it is insolvent. On the contrary, such a step is generally taken to keep the gold and silver in the communities where the banks are located, and as a protection against insolvency. But, if our banks should suspend, will they proceed to collect the debts due them by borrowers? We suppose not, for it would not look well in them to ask others to pay when they themselves refuse to pay. All that will be asked, we presume, during their suspension, will be the interest which may fall due from time to time on the debts. Again—if they should suspend payment, will they at the same time cease entirely to accommodate the public by loans? This is a question we cannot answer; but if they should thus cease, the pressure must be increased. It is no sufficient excuse for suspending that the brokers are running on the banks. That is to be expected at all times, and especially in a panic like the present. If the course of trade and the ordinary business of the banks place them thus in the clutches of the brokers, the fact may be regretted, but it cannot be helped. The banks cannot fairly or justly protect themselves against the brokers to the detriment or injury of the people.

We have our own opinions about banking, suspensions, failures and the like, and as to what really constitutes money; but we are dealing with things as they are, and shall not, therefore, indulge in any abstract observations on the subject.

We repeat, let us have confidence and cheerfulness as possible exist among business men. Do not run upon the banks, nor push each other unduly or unreasonably for settlements. Do not hoard up the specie, but pay your debts if you can, thus enabling others to pay also. Our pursuits in North-Carolina are mainly agricultural, and we have not speculated and overtraded as the people of many other States have done, and the financial blow cannot, therefore, be as severely felt by us as by others. It becomes us meanwhile to be more economical—to purchase fewer of the ornaments and luxuries of life, and to make the indispensables go further than heretofore. The panic will soon pass by, leaving us all, we trust, with more wisdom, if not with more property.—That which cannot be cured must be endured. If failures or insolvency should befall any of us, we must bear the misfortune like men, and begin at once to repair and rebuild. With industry, economy, and ordinary foresight in a country like this, a living, if not a competency or a fortune, is always sure. Let no one, therefore, despair.

The Virginia Banks.

The Richmond Examiner of a late date contains the following remarks in relation to the Virginia banks:

"How will it be in Virginia? The answer is not very difficult. Our banks have never been specie paying concerns. They have been in the habit of so manipulating their circulation, that it has never been available in specie in the hands of the people. It has only been for the brokers, who are able to collect large amounts of the notes of single institutions and to go upon them for specie, that ones have been specie paying banks. As to the people of the Commonwealth, they have never been anything but 'currency' banks for them; the poor fellow who goes to them for such a pittance as ten dollars in silver or gold, being more apt to catch impertinence than obtain coin for his veridancy.

The question is not whether the Virginia banks will pay specie to the people of Virginia for their notes; for that has been settled long ago to the people. Their example will be followed throughout Western Virginia. The leading business of the banks of that quarter of the State is their circulation; and, unfortunately for them, the course of trade is such as to concentrate a large portion of their notes in Baltimore and Northern cities; while they have become very accessible to late years to the Northern brokers. Of course the banks of Western Virginia will stop specie payments to the brokers. They stopped specie payments long ago to the people. Some of the banks in the East will also follow their example in suspending the payment of specie to the brokers—they have also been in a state of suspension to the people. The question is as yet too new to admit of a definite answer as to all of our banks in Eastern Virginia. We do not look upon the question as of any great practical importance to the people at large. The banking operations of this Commonwealth are not conducted on a specie basis. They have been carried on on a paper basis; and the people of Virginia have not known what banking on specie was since the present banking system has been established. The idea of a suspension of specie payments by our banks to the people is an 'abstraction,' and all discussions pro and con of the probabilities of a suspension are idle and ridiculous. We think it probable all our banks will suspend specie payments to the brokers; but whether they will or not is a matter of absolute indifference to the Virginia people. That is a question in which they have no more interest than in the question whether a Jew shall eat bacon or a Hindoo beef."

We learn that Mr. Mordcaai, the President of the State Bank, left this place on Wednesday evening last for Richmond, Va., where he expected to be joined by Dr. Wright, President of the Bank of Cape Fear, for the purpose of conferring with the heads of the Richmond banks on the present condition of monetary affairs. The latest intelligence is that the Richmond and Petersburg banks are standing firm, and the probability is they will not suspend. Our banks will no doubt be governed to a large extent by the course adopted by the Virginia banks.

The latest news from New York is more encouraging. The authorities of the principal banks of the City have held a meeting, and have resolved not only to continue paying out, but to extend all the aid they can to their customers and business men. Their specie is increasing, and no large exportations of the article have been made for the last few days. The independent treasury is also disbursing at the rate of some two millions per week, and the hard cash thus poured out will prove of much service in arresting the panic. In addition to this, a California steamer was expected on Thursday or Friday, with a considerable amount of gold.

THE FARMER'S BANK.—We learn that the Farmer's Bank, Elizabeth City, has suspended specie payments. The notes were at 50 per cent. discount in Norfolk. The Editor of the Petersburg Express advises its readers who hold the notes of this bank, to submit to no such heavy discount. We have a few of them, says the Express, but they cannot be purchased at 90 cents to the dollar.

The Farmer's Bank was chartered in 1852. The charter provides that, in case of suspension, its notes shall draw twelve per cent. interest—and further, if not paid on demand, the holder of the notes may bring an action of assumpsit against one or all of the directors who may have consented to issue more than twice the amount paid in. It is further provided that, in case of insolvency of the bank, the "individual stockholders shall be liable to creditors in sums double the amount of stock by them respectively held in said corporation." Holders of the notes of this bank should not, therefore, be alarmed. It will no doubt meet all its liabilities. Even if the institution be in serious danger of failing—and we trust it is not—the provisions of the charter above cited, are ample for the protection of note-holders.

P. S. The Elizabeth City Pioneer, just received, says: "Holders of the notes of the Bank need feel under no apprehension as regards their safety, as we understand the suspension is but temporary."

FAIRS IN OHIO.—Sixty-six County Fairs were to be held in Ohio during the months of September and October.

Attention is respectfully directed to the advertisements of Messrs. Brown & Wiggins and Mr. H. L. Evans.

RAILROAD FROM HIGH POINT TO VIRGINIA.—

We learn from the Salem Press that the amount requisite to secure the charter of the "Salem and Germantown railroad company," has been subscribed, and the requisite per cent. paid in; that a meeting of the stockholders has been held, and the following gentlemen chosen Directors, viz: C. L. Banner (Chairman) and R. Gray, of Forsyth; Jos. Holder, Col. I. S. Gibson, R. D. Golding, Robert Matthews and Wilson Fulton, of Stokes; and Samuel W. Dewey, of Campbell County, Va. Col. I. S. Gibson has been elected Treasurer, and Col. J. W. Alsop, Secretary.

The books of subscription still remain open. The road is intended to form a part of the line from High Point to the Virginia line and thence to Lynchburg. At a meeting of the friends of this extended line, held in Winston, R. L. Patterson, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Convention is fully aroused and alive to the importance of building the Railroad, chartered by the late Legislature, from High Point to the Virginia line.

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the road can only be built there, in a positive certainty that it will be carried through to Lynchburg, in Virginia.

"Resolved, That as it may yet be doubtful whether the Virginia Legislature will charter a corresponding road meeting the Salem and Germantown Road upon the North Carolina and Virginia line, it is deemed most advisable to await the action of that Legislature, before going energetically to work to procure the requisite amount of subscriptions to build the Road."

The last day of September, as it went out, came very near leaving us all the legacy of a white and nipping frost. Wednesday night was cold enough for a sparkling fire, and for blankets and a snug feather bed; and Wednesday morning made one shudder at the thought of the much colder mornings in reserve in December and January. Piles of coal and wood, always uninteresting in summer time, begin to wear a pleasant and inviting appearance; and we are absolutely thinking of patronizing the tailor for thick clothes and the shoemaker for a heavy pair of boots. But the cold weather is not really upon us yet. "Indian summer" is yet to come, with its mild days and gorgeous sunsets.

The frost, if indeed there was any here Wednesday night, has done no injury. The probability is that further west it was felt, and it may have injured somewhat the cotton and tobacco. Thursday was a clear mild day, and we have no doubt vast quantities of tobacco were cut in this State and Virginia. The article is bringing excellent prices, and every leaf will be saved that can be.

Good Advice.—The South-Side Democrat, treating of the present money panic, says: "In this state of affairs it is impossible but that the trade of every portion of the country should feel the strain, and indeed the shock is felt already even on the other side of the Atlantic—to all, here and there, to banks and brokers and merchants and tradesmen and speculators speaking the same admonition, economy. Less silks and satins and dinings and parties and pleasures, less brocade and less broadcloth, and a little more of that humble virtue of prudence which 'cuts its coat according to its cloth.'"

We learn that John L. Bridgers, Esq., of Edgecombe County, has consented to deliver the address before the State Agricultural Society at the approaching State Fair. Mr. Bridgers is a highly intelligent gentleman, and well informed in agricultural matters. The public may expect an interesting and valuable address.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.—The fourth annual Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of November next.

We are under obligations to Hon. Asa Biggs for several valuable public documents.

The trust sale of the property and effects of Wm. D. Cooke, advertised for the 6th is postponed till the 10th inst.

We copy the following article from a late number of the Albany (N. Y.) Statesman:

"AMERICAN GEOLOGY IN EUROPE.—We have been permitted to peruse a letter written by one of the professors in the University of Zurich, Switzerland, upon the opinions maintained in the VI Part of the American Geology, by Dr. Emmons, respecting the age of the red sandstones of the Connecticut river as well as the Virginia and North Carolina sandstones, which contain the coal beds. This letter sustains in the most unequivocal manner his views as expressed in that work, and in his North Carolina Report. For a long time many of the geologists of this country and Europe, among whom are Prof. Rogers, Hitchcock and Mr. Hall, together with Sir Charles Lyell, had strenuously maintained that they were of the Jurassic period. But it appears that Prof. Heer, of the University of Zurich, who is one of the ablest of the paleontologists of Europe, maintains that as yet not a single species of plants of the Jurassic series, has been discovered in the Richmond or North Carolina sandstones, but that there are several identical with those of the Cretaceous of Stuttgart, and hence the upper sandstones are equivalent to the Keuper, as Dr. Emmons maintains, and that the lower are Permian, or at least no newer than the Buntan sandstones, (lower Trias) a conclusion which is also maintained in the North Carolina Report, and the VI Part of American Geology. But what is more gratifying, Sir Chas. Lyell is now convinced of the soundness of these positions, and is about to give them publicity in a German edition of his Elements of Geology, now publishing at Freiburg. It also appears, that it is now admitted that the mammal discovered by Dr. Emmons in the coal rocks of North Carolina is the most ancient of any of that class yet discovered in a fossil state, either in this country or Europe."

H. W. MILLER.—We are rejoiced to learn that Mr. Miller has abandoned the idea of removing from this State. Without flattery he is not only one of the brightest ornaments of his profession, but he is an honor to his adopted State. In this connection we take the privilege of saying that Mr. Miller has never been treated justly, and that his party has never meted out to him that reward to which his talent and services so eminently entitled him. Mr. Miller has ever been one of those few who have labored and spent not only their time but their money for the benefit of their party without ever sharing its honors. He has too often been neglected for the benefit of his inferiors. When a party acts on the principle that one set of men shall do the work and another wear the laurels, it must and will die.—Weldon Patriot.

The above is from a Know Nothing paper. Comment upon the manner in which the Patriot says Mr. Miller has been treated by the old Whig party, now defunct, is needless.

The Banks and the Money Panic.

The Banks in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—All is confusion here, but there is very little excitement. It is rumored on the street that the Governor refuses to issue a proclamation convening the Legislature, unless the Bank of Pennsylvania is put on the same footing as the others, and her notes received on deposit. She now pays her own notes for checks.

The Banks in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Banks are firm. Very heavy failures are reported. Advice from Albany mentions a run on the Savings Department by the small depositors. There is no pressure elsewhere, and bill holders there are quiet and confident.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Exchange on Philadelphia ten per cent. The Bank statement shows a reduction of loans and a strong specie column. The rates on the street in some cases reach six per cent a month.

The Metropolitan, Republic, Merchants' Bank of New York, Mechanics', American, Exchange, Union, and Phoenix Banks have issued a circular assuring the public of their ability and determination to maintain a specie basis, and expressing the opinion that the tendency of the banks and produce to this point will soon enable the banks to relieve the pressure that exists.

The Eastern Banks.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The Suffolk Bank refuses to redeem the notes of the New England country Banks.

The Philadelphia Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The Banks of this city commenced repeating the course pursued on Saturday: the Girard paying specie for fives, &c. The Mechanics' Bank and all the Southward Banks, and the North American Bank have suspended. In all about eleven have suspended, and the suspension will probably become general.

The Washington City Banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Bank of the Metropolitan paid about \$65,000 on Saturday, but was obliged to suspend totally to-day. The Bank of Washington and the Patriotic Bank followed the example. A heavy run was made on all the banks. Virginia notes are five per cent discount, with a further tendency downward. Uncurrent money is unsaleable. Business is paralyzed.

Extra Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—It is understood that the Governor has determined upon calling a special session of the Legislature, to assemble on the first Tuesday in October. The proclamation will be issued to-morrow.

Virginia Banks.

WHEELING, Va., Sept. 26.—A meeting of citizens was held here to-day in reference to the present monetary crisis, when the banks were requested to suspend as a measure of precaution in consequence of a run upon the banks by foreign brokers.

The Banks of Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 28.—The Banks will not allow a run to be made on them, consequently they are paying only small sums of specie.

The Banks in Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Sept. 28.—Some feeling is manifested about the suspension of the Baltimore Banks, but so far all here is right.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, Sept. 28.—There have been no suspensions here. All is quiet. Apprehensions are from abroad by the banks here of a run on them from abroad, but they feel secure.

The North Carolina Banks.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28.—No excitement exists here. The Banks are perfectly sound, and all continue as heretofore; but their future action will be governed by that of their neighbors.

Georgia Banks.

ATLANTA, Sept. 28.—The South Carolina and Georgia banks are all right. The question of suspension has not been entertained by them.

Latest Financial Intelligence.

NEW YORK.—The brokers are crying down Eastern and New Jersey money, and some even refuse to touch at any price.

ALBANY.—The runs on the Savings banks have caused a suspension. The gold drawn out in the panic yesterday, is being returned to-day.

BOSTON.—Nothing new in financial matters has occurred. Full confidence exists in the stability of all the banks.

PHILADELPHIA, the city and Southward banks are paying specie for small notes. Despite the agreement yesterday, they receive notes of other banks on deposit, except on the Bank of Pennsylvania.

THENTON.—H. H. Bottom & Co., paper dealers; and Bottom, Tiffany & Co., machinists, have failed. Eastern Jersey including Trenton, banks will hold out a while.

YORK, Pa., continues firm. Later from New York reports money affairs more cheerful, in consequence of the report of the banks, considering the expediency of expanding to the extent of several millions. No large failures reported. Exchange very variable and unsettled. No rates.

The Directors of the Bank at Middletown, Pa., individually pledge their private fortunes for the redemption of all their notes in circulation. Hon. Simon Cameron, its President, is very wealthy.

Still later from New York says that the Presidents of all the banks recommend an extension in the discount of three per cent the coming week, which will amount to over three millions.

The failure of Bottom, Tiffany & Co., is contradicted.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The panic has subsided—a better feeling exists. No failures are reported to-day. The steamer Persia, for Liverpool, sailed at noon. She took no specie.

It is rumored that the steamer Tennessee, which sails to-day for New Orleans, is connected with another financial expedition.

Orders have been sent to the New York Assay Office for the transfer to Philadelphia of a large amount of bullion to be coined in small pieces for the present pressing demands of business.

Nearly half a million of government stocks were received by one firm to-day for redemption.

The Northern Bank Panic.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The banks have decided to expand their discounts \$3,000,000.

HARTFORD, Sept. 30.—The banks have no thought of suspending. They are satisfied the crisis has passed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The banks are all acting in harmony with the Bank of Pennsylvania, and arranging for a firm basis business. The community feel outraged at the want of a reliable system in finance.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—There has been no change to-day in monetary affairs.

The following common sense view of the common sense required in a money panic, is from the Cleveland Herald:

"COMMON SENSE IN A MONEY PANIC.—Moneyed men are the serious cravens on earth; so timid that at the least alarm they pull their head, turtlelike, within their shell, and snugly housed, hug their glittering treasure until all fear is removed. The consequence is, that a few days' disturbance of the monetary atmosphere brings on a perfect dearth of not only the precious metals, but of even paper money, their representatives.

Moneyed men never adopt the tactics of mutual support; hence, as soon as a shot is fired into the flock, they scatter, each looking out for himself, each distrustful of the other, and each recognizing only the great law of selfishness, which is, to take care of number one. Courage has saved many an army, even when ammunition was low, and many a foe has been scattered by one yell of defiance when there was not a cartridge left."

MARRIED.

In Rockingham county, N. C., on the 22d ult., at the residence of Robt. Walker, Esq., by the Rev. J. H. Pickard, Mr. Wm. Hopkins to Miss Martha Jane Walker. On the morning of the 24th ult., by Rev. W. H. Edwards, Mr. Sherard Gay to Miss Victoria Moore, all of Franklin county, N. C.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. George G. Walker, Mr. Wm. J. Grayson, of Graham, to Miss Catherine M., daughter of J. G. Walker, of Orange county.

DIED.

In Orange county, on the 27th ult., after a long and painful illness, Wm. Cain, Esq., aged about 74 years.

FLOWERS.—A LARGE QUANTITY OF AZALEAS, from 6 inches to 5 feet in height, for sale by W. H. HAMMOND, at the residence of J. H. FOSTON, Raleigh, October 2, 1857. 90-1f

New Styles of Clothing, October 1st.

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO. OPENED THIS DAY NEW STYLES OF VESTS, Dress Frocks, Coat, Raglan Over Coats, Raglan Business Coats, Fancy Cassimere Pants, Black Doeskin Cassimere Pants, (very cheap), only \$5. Call and examine. October 3, 1857. 90-2f

Pat Trade.

AT 46, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, (Opposite the Post Office.)

BROWN & WIGGINS, DEALERS IN ALL THE VARIOUS FABRICS OF HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Their Stock in Store is large and complete, to which they respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. Their preparations this season have been more extensive than usual, and they assure their friends that they can find at their establishment, an assortment of Goods well adapted to the wants of all, their stock being equal in variety and cheapness to that of any other house in the city.

These trusting orders to our care may rely on having them filled with promptness and upon the most reasonable terms. We refer with confidence to those who have previously given us a trial. J. W. WIGGINS. October 2, 1857. 90-1f

HATS AND CAPS.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED our Fall and Winter Stock of HATS and CAPS, direct from the manufacturers of France, and which has been selected with the strictest regard to style, quality and cheapness, and upon such terms as enables us to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers. We earnestly solicit the attention of those wishing to purchase, feeling confident that we can not only supply any size and style that may be desired, but can sell upon such terms as will make it to the interest of purchasers to call and examine. BROWN & WIGGINS, 46 Fayetteville St., opposite the Post Office. October 2, 1857. 90-1f

FALL GOODS FOR 1857.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF the latest styles of Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be obtained in this market. The subscriber thinks it is unnecessary to make any great promises about what he can do in the way of selling goods, but he can assure his friends that he knows that we are bound to make some profit, and he examines, and you will find good Goods and prices right. H. L. EVANS.

HATS AND CAPS.—A LARGE STOCK OF every description of Soft Hats for men and boys; Beavers, Dress Hats, Plush, and Slick Caps for men, boys and children—just opened. H. L. EVANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LADIES' GOAT AND Morocco Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Walking Shoes, Misses' and Children's Boots, and a large stock of Men's water-proof Boots. Men's fine Boots. Calf and common L. & S. Shoes. A large supply of the best double-bottomed boots, also a large stock of heavy Boots for servants. Prices at the lowest figure. H. L. EVANS.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—RICH BRUSSELS, ALL wool, Turky, wool and cotton, and hump Carpets, just received. Persons in want of this article will find it to their interest to call and examine before buying elsewhere. H. L. EVANS.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the latest styles of Cloaks. Prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$25. H. L. EVANS. October 2, 1857. 90-1f

TRY THE PIANO FIRST. Pay for it Afterwards.

NO ONE CAN OBJECT TO THE ABOVE, AS IT affords to the purchaser opportunity of deciding for himself in place of depending upon the statements of a seller, for whilst we can truly say that we would not knowingly make any misrepresentations respecting the quality of our Pianos, yet, in view of the fact that every dealer is an interested party, nothing that he can say will have the same effect that actual trial of the instrument would do. E. P. NASH, Book and Piano Seller, Petersburg, Va. October 2, 1857. 1205-wf

SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR \$3,000, LYING in Wake Forest District, in 3 miles of Forestville Depot, and the same distance from Wake Forest College, about half of the land in original growth of good quality, well adapted to the raising of Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. There is a comfortable dwelling with convenient out-houses and excellent water. Also, a circular saw-mill, nearly new, and a good supply of lumber on hand.

Persons desiring of locating in this desirable neighborhood of schools and good society, should apply soon, as the subscriber intends moving to Arkansas. The above property is offered at public sale on the 15th of October, if not disposed of before that time. Terms, one-third cash—twelve months' credit on the remainder. JNO. P. ROBERTSON. October 2, 1857. 1205-wf

PIANOS.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND a large stock of second-hand Pianos, and is respectfully solicited to call and examine before buying elsewhere. Bargains may be had in them. Also, Pianos of my own make for sale or rent. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. WESLEY WHITAKER. October 3, 1857. 90-1f

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

WE HAVE MADE SUCH ARRANGEMENTS WITH this Seminary as to receive greatly aid in the education of young ladies of limited means, especially if they wish to become teachers.

Persons desiring to aid in the cause of education, may on their board and tuition, or the number of paying pupils they can secure for the undersigned. Each paying pupil will greatly aid him in educating such applicants. For further particulars address WM. J. LANGDON, Thomasville, N. C. 1205-wf

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY, CARROLL COUNTY, VA.

B. F. THOMPSON, A. M., President, Assisted by a full Corps of Efficient Instructors. THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence the first Monday in August, and close the third Friday in December. Board can be had at \$1.50 per month, including board and tuition.

Hillsville is a small village near the top of the Blue Ridge, commanding a view of the most picturesque, romantic and sublime scenery. It is well supplied with wholesome water and pure air from the surrounding mountains. It is renowned for health. It affords as good society as any other place generally. It is situated on the main thoroughfare from Tennessee to North Carolina, over which passes a daily line of stages. It is within a few hours' travel of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The last scholastic year numbered one hundred and fifty-three students. An annual catalogue is issued, which can be sent to any person at any time during their vacation without charge.

Witness, B. B. SORBY, Clerk of said Court, at Hillsville, the 24th Monday in August, A. D. 1857. 1182-wfmpd

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, & S. S. COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857. A. M. Lewis vs. Ruford Kent. Original attachment levied on two hundred and fifty acres of land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Ruford Kent, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Knoxville, on the second Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this notice will be taken pro confesso, and judgment had accordingly.

Witness